

V. 15 Apr 87

Q 4

NORTH AFRICA

She reaffirmed the determination of the people of Great Jamahiriya to continue the struggle and resistance against the American imperialism so as to achieve national aspirations.

One of the children of the leader of the revolution addressed the rally in which he pointed to the terrorist acts committed by the American Administration against mankind and that the American raids are case in point.

He reiterated the challenge against the American Administration saying that we will defeat and repulse American aggression if it took place once again...If defending our country is terrorism then we accept this terrorism.

He asserted that America and its failing President used fleets and warplanes to kill children who are innocent of whatever is taking place abroad.

He condemned Britain for allowing the American warplanes to launch aggression against the modest tent of the leader and his family.

The son of the leader said if bombs could damage houses and material things they can never destroy the will of the Libyan Arab people.

#### Al-Qadhdhafi's Children Cited

LD151046 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The children of the leader of the revolution spoke last night about the horrors of the aborted American aggression which they experienced last year.

The children Aisha and Hanibal described how they found themselves thrown against each other as a result of the raids and the bombs dropped and how they jumped to cuddle their other brothers and sisters Al Mouatassam Billah, Khamis and Saif al Uruba [all names as received].

They described how their father, the leader, rushed for their rescue while their mother was very tired and could not move.

The children said that before the aggression, they revised their lessons and did their home work then went to their bedrooms to sleep. Suddenly they were awoken by the sound of American warplanes and terrible sound of bombs.

They could not believe as children that they would be subjected to such a cowardly act by the American Administration.

#### Parade Held in Benghazi

[Editorial Report] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic from 0845 to 1014 GMT on 15 April carries a live relay of a rally and military parade in Benghazi.

Unidentified announcers take turns giving a running commentary as students and armed units pass in review. They extol the

determination of the Libyan people in the face of "Zionism" and "U.S. imperialism" on this 1st anniversary of the U.S. air raid on Libya. Shouts and slogans can be heard in the background.

Among the many exhortations to further the struggle against the United States and Zionism, one announcer states: "Masses of our Arab nation, destroy American embassies and American bases; revolt against the agent and backsliding regimes, revolt against the submissive rulers, revolt against the agents of Zionism, revolt against the agents of America throughout the Arab homeland."

He goes on to say: "Slaughter Israelis everywhere, slaughter the criminals everywhere. Destroy the American bases; slaughter the Zionists everywhere in the Arab homeland. It is a shame for Zionist flags to be raised in the Arab homeland. It is a shame that American flags fly in Arab states. Burn the flags; slaughter Americans everywhere."

The relay ends abruptly at 1014 GMT without mention of any speeches or the presence of specific leaders.

#### Al-Qadhdhafi Comments on Chad, Relations With West LD150355 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 15 Apr JANA — The American *The New York Times* and the British *Sunday Times* have interviewed Colonel Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution, who dealt with several important Arab and international issues. Here is the text of the interview:

At the beginning of the interview, Col Mu'ammarr Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that *The New York Times* had written several bad articles about the Jamahiriyah, and he said, addressing the lady representing the paper, "at any rate, these are American and Atlantic morals."

The brother answered a remark by the translator to the effect that the two (lady) journalists wished to ask you several questions by saying: "There is no point in those questions or their answers, as you want to paint a certain picture to deceive your people. All the Western media want to draw a bad picture of me, the Arab nation, the Palestinian cause, our struggle, and our independence, as the West wants to colonize our region and deny us our right to live freely. All these Western governments want to deceive their peoples and make them believe that the Israelis are right and the Palestinians are wrong, as those Western governments are our historic enemy. All these efforts by your information media want to prove this in order to mislead public opinion in the West." [passage omitted]

Journalist: We want to hear what you have to say, write it as it is, and highlight them.

The leader: I do not think so.

Journalist: Here we are a year later and Reagan says that they have defeated you. What do you want to say a year after the aggression?

V. 15 Apr 87

Q 5

## NORTH AFRICA

The leader: I would say they did not defeat me and they failed. Rather, I say to them you must search for another way of reaching an understanding with us. I mean they tried assassination and failed; they tried conspiracies and failed; then they carried out a direct attack with the most advanced military hardware and failed; they tried to impose an economic seige and failed. They should find another means of achieving understanding with us other than direct confrontation, which they have tried. They should be certain that those means are futile.

Journalist: What do you propose?

The leader: They should remain within their borders and we within ours. We have no problem with them. We are here inside our borders; if they come to us we shall liquidate them. What we want is for them to stay within their borders.

Journalist: You have many problems with the Reagan administration, and Reagan has 2 more years in office. Do you believe that a government change with the Democrats in power can change the situation?

The leader: I expect relations to improve after Reagan; I do not think that another infidel will follow Reagan's policy, whether Democrat or Republican, because it is very shameful, and I do not believe that anyone would expect the insult Reagan's policy brought him. They wiped the floor with him and his reputation now is not that of a head of state; he has become like a rabid dog. Who could reconcile himself to such a fate? Consequently, I do not think that any president will follow Reagan's policy. The reputation of America is now bad, America is now hated by all the peoples of the world, and as a result of this policy, America has come out the loser, and so has Reagan.

Journalist: The Reagan administration said that you lost in Chad. Is this correct, and if yes, how large a loss was it?

The leader: The conflict is still continuing between the Chadian revolution and the enemies of the Chadian people, and so does the confrontation between the Chadian people and the French occupation forces. We support this people and support this revolution, and we are certain it will triumph.

Journalist: Did you support this revolution?

The leader: Yes, we supported the Chadian people against the French and American occupation.

Journalist: How many Libyans are in Chad supporting the revolution?

The leader: The question is not one of figures, but of a stance.

Journalist: Many of the Western and Arab media have said that there are big battles in Chad between the Libyan forces and the Chadians. Can you talk about this?

The leader: These battles are between the forces of the national Chadian government and Habre's forces, which are supported by the French, American, Zairian, and Moroccan forces and we naturally back the forces of the Chadian national government.

The struggle continues.

Journalist: What do you say to those who claim to have photographs of Libyan equipment?

The leader: I told you, the issue is not one of equipment. We are supporting the legitimate government and we support the Chadian revolution against the French and American occupation. You must know there are thousands of Libyans who have lived in Chad for many years who they can round up. There are a quarter of a million Libyans living in Chad.

Journalist: You said there are thousands of Libyans living there.

The leader: Living in Chad for a long time, perhaps hundreds of years.

Journalist: I read in a book published recently that there are a great many refugees in Chad who are from your tribe, Al-Qadhdhafi. Is this true?

The leader: The truth is half of my tribe has lived in Chad for a long time. However, it is not only my tribe or my family; there are a lot of Libyans who have lived in Chad for more than 100 years.

Journalist: What are the locations of Habre's forces and the opposing troops?

The leader: The region is vast...it is not a constant war, the battles are fluid — sometimes here and sometimes there.

Journalist: Where is Ouadi Doum?

The leader: It is an auxiliary, metal runway; it is not a cement runway. It is only temporary, a metal and an artificial runway.

Journalist: In whose hands is it now?

The leader: As I already said, they are not battles for fixed positions which 1 week are in one party's hands and the next week in someone else's. This runway is not important, it is only for small aircraft; I think hundreds of Habre's troops were killed there as well some French and black Americans.

Journalist: What about Faya-Largeau?

The leader: We do not know anything about it. Since 1983 we have had nothing in Faya-Largeau. It used to be in the hands of Goukouni's troops; we are not sure at present.

Journalist: Do you still maintain any relations with Goukouni?

The leader: He has not returned to Libya.

Journalist: Would you meet with him.

The leader: Yes.

Journalist: Is he in Algeria?

V. 15 Apr 87

Q 6

## NORTH AFRICA

The leader: Yes.

Journalist: What about the Aozou Strip; to whom does it belong?

The leader: It is Libyan Arab territory.

Journalist: Let us move to another subject. Has your position shifted from support of Iran to support of Iraq?

The leader: We have not changed our alliance; we are the natural allies of the Iranian revolution. However, we and the Iraqis are the sons of the same nation and the same people.

Journalist: Are trying to mediate between the two countries.

The leader: Yes, I am trying to mediate between them.

Journalist: Do you want to see an end to the war?

The leader: Yes. America, France, and Israel are, however, working against the end of this war.

Journalist: Have you sent any message to Saddam Husayn offering to mediate?

The leader: There are no direct contacts; I have, however, stated my position in many speeches. I mean not through direct contacts with Iraqis or Iranians, still we will do our best. We are, however, certain that the Americans and the French will sabotage these efforts; they will first set in motion their hirelings in Egypt and Morocco so as to hinder Libya's mediating role.

Journalist: In your recent speech you launched an initiative to change Libya's internal policies. Could you explain how this change would take place?

The leader: There is no change.

Journalist: What about private shops?

The leader: Yes, in a limited way, so distribution will cover all regions.

Journalist: Is there a problem with distribution?

The leader: Yes, public markets are limited and cannot cover all regions. Distribution only...markets are beneficial to the people...there is no profit making in the market, no exploitation, and they are owned by the people; however, they have failed to cover all regions.

Journalist: There is a story which says that food lines have prompted you to change?

The leader: Lines mean lack of distribution.

Journalist: Will you buy more cars?

The leader: Yes, to meet our needs, but not from France.

Journalist: Will Peugeot sell cars?

The leader: No.

Journalist: Do you think that farms in Libya have achieved their purpose?

The leader: We need more farmers.

Journalist: The Russian envoy was here. In reference to your comment 2 weeks ago to the effect that you might join the Warsaw Pact: Is this true? Is there a link between his arrival and this point?

The leader: There is no need to talk about it now; it is another matter.

Journalist: What did Gorbachev say? He sent you a letter?

The leader: There is no need to talk about it now.

Journalist: You said you will give more aid to the Irish revolutionaries. Why?

The leader: Because Britain has declared war on us and provided facilities to the United States in its aggression against us.

Journalist: Why should there not be another way of reaching an understanding on this issue instead of this policy?

The leader: Thatcher sent us bombs while we sent her the British detainees out of respect for the church; we returned them. In exchange, she sent us American aircraft and bombs over our homes.

Journalist: British intelligence says you will send further assistance to the Irish revolutionaries. What sort of aid?

The leader: All types of support.

Journalist: I heard that Terry Waite is in Beirut. What is his situation?

The leader: He has offended the church, because the Libyan people released the British prisoners without a trial in return for him doing something for the Libyan students who were thrown out by the British Government without committing a crime. In Lebanon they say that he was carrying listening devices on his person, something which indicates he belonged to some intelligence service.

## TUNISIA

**Bourgiba Announces New Politburo Members**  
*LD141810 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1200 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session this morning at the Republican Palace in Carthage with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Mansour Shkiri, minister and director of

P

V. 15 Apr 87

Q 7

NORTH AFRICA

the Presidential Office, and Interior Minister Zine el Abedine Ben Ali.

Mr Rachid Sfar made the following statement: The Supreme Combatant His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba has appointed Abdelaziz Ben Dhia director of the party and minister attached to the prime minister. Hedi Baccouche has been named

minister of social affairs. The head of state and chairman of the Socialist Destourian Party also appointed Mahmoud Messadi, Abdelaziz Bouraoui, Taoufik Saied, and Mrs Fatima Douik members of the party Politburo. They will succeed Beji Caid Essebsi, Mohamed Kraiem, Bechir Khantouch, and Ismail Lejri. [passage omitted]